

In fact

For The Millions Who Want a Free Press

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Council for Democracy—Or War?

MILLIONS of Americans heard the plea for "Unity" in the morning newspapers the day following elections, and in the nationwide radio appeal the next night.

What is behind a lot of this shouting? Who is backing the Council for Democracy whose Carnegie Hall oratory was heard by millions? Who paid for its advertisements, costing as high as \$2,000 a page? What is its ultimate purpose?

IN FACT asks the special attention of the 40,000,000 Americans who read Time, Life and Fortune, who watch the March of Time, who see Time's movies. In this and following issues IN FACT will print the proofs of the following statements:

1. That the Council for Democracy did not include labor representatives until real democrats protested.
2. That the Council dropped at least three democratic organizations which apparently were too democratic.
3. That the only money paid in to start the Council came from Henry R. Luce, publisher of Time, Fortune, Life.
4. That Time Inc started with Morgan money, is still tied to Morgan, and has its magazines censored by Morgan.
5. That this organization announced a tremendous exposé of the munitions makers and suppressed the findings of its investigator.
6. That Fascism, anti-Semitism, and reactionary forces dominate Time Inc; that it consistently boosts Reaction.
7. That the Council has no intention of fighting the real backers of American Fascism, namely Big Business.
8. That several directors of the Council want America to enter war immediately.

Native Fascists Help Organization

Originally called the Coordinating Council for Democracy, this organization, which got nationwide attention via radio and press Nov 6 and 7, was started in mid-summer, at the time the press informed the American people it could be sure they would not be called into the European War and the confidential newsletters said we are on the way to war. The Army & Navy Journal in August reported that "only the blind can fail to see that the US is moving toward participation in the world struggle for an empire greater than any the world has ever seen. Measures short of war are extended to measures at the point of war." The one thing missing most was a (Creel) Committee on Public Information.

Percy S. Brown of the Good Will Foundation and Evans Clark of the Twentieth Century Fund started the scheme to coordinate two dozen groups, liberal, anti-intolerance, deserving, and hard-up. They had a holding company for democracy in mind. Luce was proposed as head, but was too busy; he sent first one, then another of his high officials to create the organization.

Luce sent Douglas Auchincloss from Life's promotion department as executive secretary, Luce paying. Auchincloss is known to the Newspaper Guild as a member who let his dues lapse because he didn't believe in trade unionism after he became a Life big shot.

Robert Sherwood, bellicose playwright, delivered an impassioned address against using the word "Democracy" in title because America remembered the fraud about "making the world safe for Democracy".

S. Stanwood Menken, one of America's leading native Fascists, addressed the Council, warned against following Liberty League tactics, suggesting getting labor representation to make it look democratic. S. Stanwood Menken was one of America's chief defenders of the murderous General Franco. He was also exposed as a 1915 warmonger (House of Representatives, Report No. 1173. Investigation of National Security League). The National Security League did more than any other organization to start dragging America into the World War. The House report said that "if the curtain were pulled back, in addition to the interests heretofore enumerated, the hands of the Rockefellers, of Vanderbilt, of Morgan, of Remington, of DuPont, and of Guggenheim would be seen, suggesting steel, oil, moneybags, Russian bonds, rifles, powder, and railroads." Of the League's founder, Menken, the report states that he also "wishes to see the income tax lessened at the upper end and enlarged at the lower end." Of his organization, the report says: "The National Security League and like organizations in their political activity constitute a serious menace to representative government." The

Press Evidence Suppressed

HEREWITH IN FACT presents some of the evidence which it furnished Chairman Flynn of the Democratic National Committee to prove his charge that there was "an actual dictatorship of the policy of . . . newspapers by the financial interests and by the big advertisers," and which the Democratic National Committee suppressed.

This was a national issue a few weeks ago. The press indignantly demanded that Flynn present evidence and all Flynn did was to quote A. H. Sulzberger of the New York Times, who had said:

"The New York Times this year (1936) has unquestionably lost a large amount of advertising—and we wish we had had it—because of its support of President Roosevelt during the campaign. We were accused of being traitors and communists. Some advertisers were frank enough to tell us that they would not spend a dollar with a newspaper that represented such subversive interests. Such pressure applied before election can legitimately be classified as an effort to influence our opinion."

Mr. Flynn said this was proof financial interests tried to influence the Times in 1936, that Sulzberger withstood pressure then, that "such fortitude apparently did not endure until 1940."

This is sufficient proof of the case of one paper. IN FACT had evidence against the majority of newspapers of the United States, which was furnished, —and suppressed.

Overwhelming Evidence Refused

SINCE the newspapers suppress news about themselves, it is almost impossible to give millions the evidence of their corruption and venality. However, when a man like Flynn challenges, he can get his evidence published. For this reason, and not for any regard for the Democratic Party, IN FACT offered to supply Flynn. Mr. Flynn was informed where to obtain official documentation, certain specific cases were mentioned. The letter was sent Oct 21, but there was no reply until the 31st. On that day additional material was sent Charles Michelson, but nothing was used.

Times vs. Utah Democrats

WHEN IN FACT (Oct 7) published evidence Sulzberger of NYTimes had mentioned Penna Republican boss and oil king Pew withholding \$10,000 Sunoco ad from Times until Times changed its pro-New Deal policy, Utah State Democratic Committee broadcast story saying most important American newspaper switched policies in order to get the big advertising money, all on Willkie's side. The Times demanded a retraction. Following is Utah Democratic publicity department's answer to Times' attorneys:

"I was brought up in Chattanooga, Tenn., where the name of Adolph Ochs is respected. . . . The present NYTimes . . . does not stand for the same high principles. . . . It has joined the Wall Street front. . . ."

founder was one of the men present at the formation of the holding corporation for American democracy!

Luce Supplies Director and \$25,000

When the Coordinating Council for Democracy began growing Luce loaned it C. D. Jackson, vice president of Time Inc and general manager of Life, and supplied the money: \$25,000. (Time had just reported profits of \$2,287,370, highest in any half-year history).

Luce and Charles Stillman, treasurer of Time Inc, went to Washington; Luce became chief advisor to Nelson Rockefeller's Committee to Aid Cultural Relations with Latin America, an organization ready to duplicate Creel's South American activities.

Auchincloss then presented the Council (and Luce) with the final plan, entitled "Origin and Aims" (of which IN FACT has a copy), to which is attached an introduction by Arthur J. Goldsmith and S. Stanwood Menken, who urge "a national federation" of "stronger groups of our citizens which have knowledge of the treasonable elements"; in other words, another Dies Committee witch hunt.

The detailed plan of work reads exactly like the plan of the National Electric Light Association, which spent \$25,000,000 a year bribing and corrupting the press, and the present National Association of Manufacturers plan, which is to get free publicity in press, radio, billboards, etc., because members are already big paying advertisers. The Auchincloss campaign on "Fifth Column activities" planned big ads and demand for free space from "the key advertising media in America". "The national organization should take steps to influence magazine editors, writers, book publishers, and authors towards the creation and publication of articles and books and stories in promotion and defense of Democracy", reads the report. No attempt to hide the witch-hunting, spy-chasing hysteria of wartime is made. "The research department should be responsible for investigating reports of subversive activities made either by affiliated groups or directly through the mail, and for proper presentation of this data to the FBI or other governmental agency. This work should be highly confidential and the records should be carefully safeguarded."

The concluding paragraph, headed "Morale," states:

"A central problem in national defense is obviously the morale of both civilians and the military forces. This is a highly technical subject, based both on the findings of the science of psychology and practical experience—especially in the last war. A committee headed by Arthur Upham Pope, chairman of the Morale Committee in the last war, assisted by Major George Fielding Eliot, Raymond Gram Swing, Henry Allen Moe, Edmond Taylor, and Dr. Foster Kennedy, has already begun work on this problem in connection with the present crisis, and will work in close collaboration with the proposed national organization."

Jones, Strikebreaker, Helps

John Price Jones, public relations counsellor, attended meetings and helped. Jones gained his notoriety when he received \$60,000 to handle publicity for the Johnstown Citizens' Committee, which helped break the Little Steel strike in 1937.

At one moment Johnstown asked Gov. Earle to send troops to shoot down the strikers, but Earle refused. The strikebreakers and Bethlehem Steel then raised the slogan "the right to work." When the La Follette committee investigated the violations of civil liberties by a vigilante organization, known as Citizens' National Committee, "a national movement to face the present iniquities of the labor situation," Jones said one iniquity "is the violent way in which some of the labor organizations attempt to organize to get more men into the union." The Johnstown Plan failed when the La Follette Committee exposed the fact it was secretly subsidized by Bethlehem Steel. Finally "Steel Labor" (Oct 29 1937) exposed the entire list of native reactionaries, labor-fighters, endorsers of Mussolini and Hitler, etc., who had contributed to the Johnstown fund. Of the \$60,000 paid Jones, \$36,000 was contributed by National Association of Manufacturers members, which is called the chief enemy of labor by the CIO.

Men and Organizations in Council

Since an institute or big-named sponsorship was suggested, Luce's Mr. Jackson worked all last summer on imposing personalities. Some thought idea was too vague, others didn't like FBI agency feature, others said it smelled too Creelish.

Labor had been left out of most organizational meetings. Most of America was left out. But certain liberal representatives, now out themselves, insisted that AFL and CIO be asked to join. Two big CIO leaders agreed, but withdrew names before October. Now only two men represent labor, George M. Harrison, president, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, who betrays American democracy by drawing the color line, and A. Phillip Randolph, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who is willing to cooperate with an enemy of his people.

William C. Bullitt, ambassador to France, was proposed as chairman, but members objected, saying he was too pro-Franco (the Spanish butcher), too pro-Pétain (the French fascist). Bullitt, however, was go-between for Council and President Roosevelt.

Charles A. Taft, a member, and Hugh Gibson (of the fascist wing of the State Dept) were mentioned and turned down. Luce declared himself satisfied with the present chairman, Raymond Gram Swing, news commentator Mutual network, for many years American representative of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

"I did infer over the radio, and I hereby state now, that the NYTimes cares more about the fat advertising accounts of its Big Business cronies than it does about serving the interests of the people.

"If that be treason, make the most of it.

"I notice you were able to bluff KSL (radio station) into giving you a disclaimer of responsibility. You will get none from me.

"When your clients get over the headache of reporting today's election returns (which I have no doubt will give Mr. Sulzberger indigestion) advise them to reflect on the folly of their moral sell-out of everything that once was fine about the old NYTimes."

Majority of Papers Corrupt

IF Mr. Flynn's researchers had looked into the FTC reports they would have obtained the evidence to prove the overwhelming majority of the newspapers of the country tied up with the utilities or publishing utility propaganda as news, or soliciting bribes from big business, or engaging in shady transactions with advertisers. Here are just a few specimens of sensational evidence:

Ohio: 625 out of 700 papers "reached" by utility propagandists.

Chicago Daily News and Chicago Journal: stocks and bonds held by International Paper & Power Co.

Alabama: only 4 newspapers held out against utility advertising and propaganda.

New York City: Owner of three big papers declared himself mouthpiece of the utilities.

Missouri: Utilities bureau published its propaganda in 699 out of 700 papers, failing only in Post-Dispatch.

Wisconsin: "Practically every daily uses some of the news stories" sent out by utilities agent.

Kansas City Journal-Post: purchased by Henry L. Doherty to defend gas rate.

Brooklyn Eagle, Knickerbocker Press, Albany Evening News, Augusta Chronicle: indebted to I. P. & P.

Boston Herald, Boston Traveler: 10,248 shares owned by I. P. & P.

Portland, Ore.: E. Hofer & Sons, which sent its propaganda against public ownership to 14,000 papers, secretly subsidized (\$84,000 a year) by power corporations.

Missouri: "The Associated Press sends out practically everything we give them," reported St. Louis office NELA.

New York: J. S. Richardson, NELA agent, confessed preparing material on power company which appeared in N. Y. Times magazine. (Exhibit 1314.)

Scores of letters from editors asking to be bribed, or promising to use pro-utilities anti-public propaganda if accompanied by advertising.

Here, in a series of documents published by the US government, Mr. Flynn could have had the evidence that the vast majority of the dailies and weeklies were under a dictatorship of financial interests and big advertisers.

Cigarets Shorten Life

IN the 1,500-word statement sent Flynn it was pointed out that when Mr. Ickes said offhand at Town Hall, NY, that papers suppressed "the cigaret story," the entire press denounced Sec'y of Interior, using a technicality, and refused to publish IN FACT editor's documentation which had been furnished Ickes.

Fact is Johns Hopkins University investigation revealed one of the most shocking and sensational stories in American history, dealing with heavy smoking as contributory cause of death. Almost all big papers taking cigaret advertising suppressed story or buried couple of paragraphs. Next to automobiles, tobacco is largest US advertiser.

(If numerous IN FACT readers want this evidence and names of papers which manhandled story, we will devote half an issue to it. Send a postcard vote).

Press Out for Money

ONLY one publisher has told the truth. Eccentric multi-millionaire Joseph Medill Patterson (socialist in college; so-

cial-reformer in Chicago; now NYD News publisher, 3,000,000 Sunday circulation) said, when he found 85% of newspaper owners opposed Roosevelt in '36, that "Roosevelt's re-election would be a bad thing for their pockets." (E&P Nov 7).

The New Deal then promised social security, redistribution of wealth, great reforms, all of which meant more taxation on those who had money. This aroused the press. Hearst invented the slogan "soak the rich"; McCormick's Chi Trib screamed "turn the rascals out"; Harry Chandler's Los Angeles Times yelled "reds".

In 1940 Patterson's remark was more truthful than ever because the big advertising agencies had withdrawn advertising from pro-Roosevelt papers. Sulzberger's Times, Roy Howard's 18 papers (including NY World-Telegram, Cleveland Press, Pittsburgh Press, Cinn. Post, Columbus Citizen, San Fran. News, Wash. News, Indianapolis Times, Denver Rocky Mountain News), Cleveland Plain Dealer and all but thirteen big Democratic papers went over to the Big Money side.

Evidence Against Gannett

FRANK E. GANNETT had been a candidate for president of the U.S. at the last Republican convention. He later supported Willkie. At one time Gannett was in bondage to the International Paper and Power Co to the tune of millions, but rushed out and got a bank loan when exposed. He disputed with Mr. Ickes the company title, whether it was International Paper or International Paper & Power, but somehow no one pointed out that so long as a chain of newspapers was mortgaged to a bank it was no more free than when mortgaged to a power or a paper company. IN FACT's letter to Flynn gave the following information:

1. Gannett of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle in making out the Post Office statement of ownership, a sworn document, placed the word "None" in the space reserved for holders of bonds, and
2. That the law governing submission of the statements says that "whoever, having taken an oath . . . that he will testify truly, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisoned not more than 5 years."
3. Evidence from Editor & Publisher (May 11, 1929) was given that IP&P president testified company held 40% of the bonds.

The Morgan Empire's Sun

MR. FLYNN was also told that one of the papers most unfairly reporting the news against his candidate was the New York Sun which had never denied the published charge that it was indebted \$11,000,000 to the Guaranty Trust Co., "although the loan does not appear among the admitted obligations of the Sun Publishing Co."—(Lundberg's "Sixty Families.") Government investigation showed that Franz Schneider, Sun stockholder, former financial editor, was on the Morgan preferred list, made big money from Morgan bargains while writing the financial news of the Sun.

Advertisers Rule Press

TO prove to the world that the press is not venal, that it stuck to principles not 6% interest, Raymond Clapper, Scripps-Howard columnist, wrote after 1936 election:

"For the benefit of politicians who think that an advertiser, equipped with horns and pitchfork, sits as censor in every newspaper office, I can only cite

Among Council sponsors: W. Averill Harriman, banker; Paul F. Warburg, banker; Howard Coonley of the labor-hating NAM; Samuel Zemurray of United Fruit, American exploiters of Latin-American labor.

The arts are represented by: Alfred Lunt, Thomas Hart Benton, Louis Adamic, Grantland Rice, John Gunther and Alexander Woolcott.

Big useful propaganda sponsors: Wm. S. Paley of Columbia Broadcasting; Niles Trammell of National Broadcasting; Walter Wanger of the movies; George Britt of NYWorld-Telegram; John Stewart Bryan; John Cowles of Des Moines Register and Tribune, Minneapolis Star-Journal; Thomas Finletter of NYPost, Freda Kirchwey of the Nation; Dorothy Thompson; Paul Scott Mowrer, Chi Daily News, Col Knox's paper; Arthur T. Robb, editor Editor & Publisher; Chester Rowell, SF Chronicle; and William Allen White, head of the committee, exposed in the first issue of IN FACT as secretly formed to help push America into the war.

The two guiding spirits are Mr. Luce's Auchincloss and Jackson. The Committee for Democracy is a Luce baby.

3 Want to Declare War

Ninety percent of the first list of directors were businessmen or bankers. The present list leans stronger to writers, advertising men, propaganda names.

Three of the board of directors are: Herbert Agar, editor, Louisville Courier-Journal; Walter Millis, editorial writer, NYHerald Tribune; and Lewis Mumford, writer.

These persons are among the thirty "notables" who signed a proclamation in favor of the United States entering the war immediately. (NYT June 10).

Big Fascists Would Escape

The latest folder issued by the Council bears no union label. Usually any democratic anti-fascist organization shows its good faith by using the union label. (Social Justice, Time, other anti-labor publications are printed at anti-labor Donnelly press, Chicago). Latest statement pledges "no amateur, hysterical spy hunt," but Council from organizational days talked witch hunt against same little men whom Dies Committee attacks. With notable reactionaries, fascists, bankers as directors, Council does not intend to do anything about America's leading enemies of democracy, Ford, Tom Girdler, E. T. Weir, New York Economic Council, Liberty League remnants, Merwin K. Hart, H. W. Prentis, Jr., president of National Association of Manufacturers, Saturday Evening Post, etc. (Many of these were publicly branded enemies of democracy by Att'y Gen'l Jackson, IN FACT, Nov 18). To be consistent Council would have to investigate own board of directors first.

Real Democrats Quit Council

Among persons attending organizational meetings were: Brown, Clark, Albert H. Kahn, Robert Sherwood Kamin, Prof. Franz Boas, Dr. Frank Kingdon, Dr. Clyde Miller, Thomas A. Sheridan, Dr. Ned Dearborn, Dr. L. M. Birkhead, John Price Jones, James Waterman Wise, Dr. Albert Parry.

Several of these prominent names are no longer on the letterhead of the Council.

Also represented at first meetings: American Com. for International Information; Com. of Catholics for Human Rights; Council Against Intolerance in America; Friends of Democracy; Institute for Propaganda Analysis; Institute of Oral and Visual Education; League for Fair Play; News Research Service; NY Coordinating Com. for Democratic Rights; The Hour; Wall Street Conference; American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.

Several of these organizations are not on the present letterheads.

IN FACT is informed the unity idea is a pro-war idea, and its wet-nurse is the Creel-like Council for Democracy. The persons and organizations no longer affiliated believe in democracy without war propaganda, spy hunts. They have also objected to the Council being run by Luce men, although they have nothing against the latter as individuals.

A Creel Committee Proposed

Auchincloss, in another memorandum, said:

"If the American people are to maintain their right to make the U. S. into a better political, social and economic society, the tremendous slumbering spirit of American Democracy must again be reawakened and strengthened and mobilized . . . by a non-governmental, non-political organization analogous to those 'Ministries of Public Information' or 'Enlightenment' in the totalitarian regimes. . . ."

Obviously the democrats smelled a Creel committee, and quit.

Editor of Nation Skeptical

Freda Kirchwey, editor, writes in The Nation that the Carnegie Hall unity meeting left her "both exalted and confused." She continues: "What we must unite upon is a bold program of democratic advance. It must be founded in determination to prevent the domination of our social and political life by powerful private interests."

The Council for Democracy at present is dominated by representatives of powerful private interests.

Evans Clark, its co-founder, is the husband of Freda Kirchwey.

Boston Meeting: New Policy

The original policy of the Council, the holding company idea, was replaced with a policy of mass movement or "taking democracy to the people"; John Adams' "Committees of Correspondence" of 1772 became part of the program, and the first "neighborhood group" meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Nov 20, under the sponsorship of: American Defense, Harvard Group; American Student Defense League; YWCA, Boston; Civil Liberties Committee, Massachusetts; Mass. Civic League and Mass. League of Women Voters.

Main feature: Archibald MacLeish, poet, librarian of congress. Noted brilliant Boston polemicist writes IN FACT: "MacLeish read poem effectively. Audience hypnotized by crooning. As the presidency now goes to best crooner having fullest backing of the British, watch MacLeish. . . . Hired soloist and chorus . . . promoted patriotic feelings. Somewhat over-emotionalized performance seemed desecration of the sacred spot, but pro-British intelligentsia swept off their feet by waves of emotion." Prof Samuel Eliot Morison presided. Prof C. J. Friedrich of Harvard is chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

Morgan Money, Morgan Apologetics

Time, Life, Fortune, the March of Time, are closely associated with the House of Morgan.

Of the original \$86,000 put into Time, a great part came from H. P. Davison and Dwight Morrow of Morgans; also E. Roland Harriman, Harvey Firestone, and the Harkness family.

On the required postoffice statement of ownership today appear these names: Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co.; J. P. Morgan & Co., account of Henry P. Davison; New York Trust Co., accounts of Edith and William Harkness.

When readers ask about Morgan control, Time sends out a form letter similar to one of its published statements:

In 1922 (before Time was published) and in 1925, Time Inc. raised a total of \$148,000 by the sale of preferred and common stock. Of this amount Mr. Harry P. Davison subscribed something less than \$10,000. . . . His holdings amount to less than 3% of Time Inc. stock now outstanding. Some 54% is owned by its editors, writers, business staff and their immediate families.

Luce, according to Dwight Macdonald, owns 102,300 of the 238,000 common shares, and had an income in 1936 of \$1,200,000; there cannot therefore be more than 9,480 shares among the rest of the staff.

Whether or not the House of Morgan now owns an imposing amount of shares, the fact remains that Time and Fortune have always propagandized for Morgan.

Luce, J. P. Morgan, Munitions, and War

The relations of Time Inc. to the House of Morgan, Morgan propaganda in Time, Morgan censorship of Fortune, the suppressed Fortune munitions exposé, more censorship and suppression, anti-Semitism and pro-Fascism at Time Inc., also Morgan and war guilt, in next issue of IN FACT.

the fact that the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, with which I am associated, supported President Roosevelt for re-election in 1936 when most of the business men who advertise in newspapers opposed him."

Since Scripps-Howard switched in '40, when advertising pressure reached all-time high, Clapper's statement may be an indictment of all Howard papers.

Authority on Corruption

A LEADING editor and publisher in America, president of the editors association, nominator of Landon, backer of Willkie, head of a committee to lead America into war, and generally acknowledged sound Republican citizen, William Allen White, has confessed frequently that journalism has degenerated from a "noble profession into an 8% industry." Furthermore, says Mr. White:

"The owners of newspaper investments, whether they be bankers, stockholders of a corporation, or individuals, feel a rather keen sense of financial responsibility. . . . We editors realize that we have lost caste with the American people. . . .

"Labor as a class distrusts us. It wouldn't distrust us without reason. . . .

"Newspapers which represent sizeable investments are tempted to shy off and shiver when in Congress, in the Legislature, or in the City Hall a man or a group threatens an investigation in any kind of patent medicine, in any kind of holding company, in any kind of misbranded food, in any kind of railroad security, in any kind of bank affiliate, good or bad. . . .

"Every new day produces its own threats to liberty. . . . The new menace to the freedom of the press, a menace in this country vastly more acute than the menace of government, may come through the pressure not of one group of advertisers, but of a wide sector of newspaper advertisers. . . . As advertisers, the advertising agencies may exercise unbelievably powerful pressure upon newspapers. There is grave danger that in the coming decade, as social, industrial and economic problems become more and more acute, this capacity for organized control of newspaper opinion through the political advisers of national advertisers who in turn are paid to control public opinion, may constitute a new threat to the freedom of the press."

The New York Times, incidentally, suppressed that part of this speech (delivered at Wharton School) affecting advertisers; many papers suppressed it all; Time, which ran paragraphs re advertisers, suppressed last paragraph saying "newspapers cannot be free" until U. S. economic system "is open to the free interplay of democratic processes." So did NY Times.

Dear Santa Claus:

Since it's traditional to expect something from you on Xmas, we thought we'd let you know what we want. As you know we were aiming for 100,000 subscriptions by January 1941 and you'll be glad to hear that we have just about 85,000. With your co-operation there is no reason why we can't reach our goal. It shouldn't be hard to do either, there are still a "few" people who haven't subscribed as yet. You might put the bug in their ear and get them to sign up. Or if you are on the prosperous side this year and can afford gift subscriptions to IN FACT for friends who still believe in the "honesty" of the press, fill in the form below. In addition to the subscription we will mail them a Christmas card inscribed with your name informing them of the gift subscription to begin January, 1941.

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